и аспирантов очень важным является также ежегодная публикация их статей в сборнике материалов конференции.

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I. Актуальные экономические проблемы

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Оценка приоритетности зернового экспорта РФ

В данной статье рассматривается такая экспортная статья России, как экспорт продуктов сельского хозяйства, а конкретно – зерна. В связи с произошедшими экономическими потрясениями и колебаниями мирового нефтяного рынка, по мнению автора, целесообразно рассмотреть эффективность и конъюнктуру рынка зерна как на национальном, так и на мировом уровнях и дать ответ на вопрос: смогла бы Россия стать «сельскохозяйственной державой» и обрести независимость от стран-экспортеров нефти? К тому же, начиная с 2015 года, сбор пшеницы на территории РФ признается рекордным, а объемы поставок российских производителей для мировых потребителей беспрецедентно растет. В настоящем исследовании автором были рассмотрены объемы, условия, а также цены на зерновые продукты, приведены таблицы и представлены соответствующие выводы.

Priority assessment of the grain export of the Russian Federation

It has been thought that resource trading still seems to be the common strategy ensuring existence and development of the national economy of the Russian Federation. At the present time, the main social attention in Russia is being paid to the fuel market condition and it is thought to be entirely valid since the state federal budget considerably consists of oil and gas tax incomes (about 65 per cent). Due to the recently introduced sanctions and the oil price drop, the national economic system has become unstable and excessively dependent on the external factors. For this reason, it seems to be prudent to turn the economic direction into more profitable sectors: weapons, metallurgy or agriculture. It has been said that Russian economy could obtain more benefit from exporting certain agricultural produce than even from the oil export. [6]

For the recent years, the external realization volumes of provision products have grown all over the world and the Russian exporters have been in the lead. The Russian Federation has all the opportunities of becoming the world “Grain Superpower” as far as its farmers’ produce quality is appraised by the multitude of countries. [7] In 2015 about 105 million tons of grain were collected; and in 2016 the harvest was 117 million, which is thought to be an unprecedented record. Thereby, isn’t it advantageous for the Russian government to reorient to agricultural economic disposition? The question requires a fundamental examination.

The exported agricultural goods are:

- Grain (23,4 per cent)
- Barley (4,2 per cent)

- Maize (3,7 per cent)
- Rice (0,7 per cent) [4]

China, Turkey, Egypt and Columbia remain the primary purchasers of the Russian grain and maize. In addition, there are also large ones from the Middle East. Generally, the Russian farm produce is imported into 140 countries all over the world.

It is important to notice that the grain demand in the territory of the Russian Federation is much lower than the harvest volumes. Consequently, the only advantageous way for the producers is to enter the world markets. However, in this way they have to pay more expenses. Thus, the government endeavours to perform comfortable conditions for the farmers to produce and supply their goods by providing them with subsidies and subventions and with a possibility to adopt the special agricultural tax regime, which allows them to pay less tax. For the corporate exporters, there are such methods as export duties cancellation and direct investments. Moreover, all the exporters are exempted from value-added tax (VAT). In return, it delivers internal growth, industrial lands development and strategic partnerships with perspective countries (China).

In order to assist and engage in the agricultural conjuncture in Russia 'United Grain Company' was established in 2009 at the initiative of President Putin. It has swiftly become one the world's largest Russian supplier of grain produce. It is also necessary to add that the private international concern Rusagro is thought to be the largest Russian supplier whose shares are even placed on the London Stock Exchange. While looking at the Rusagro's annual financial report, the author noticed an increase in the concern's revenue from grain and maize by 33 per cent that is thought to be a well-progress item. Unfortunately, it equals only 3.5 million rubles. [3]

Harvesting agricultural crops is realized in nearly every region of the Russian Federation due to the appropriate climate and soil. But the most efficient areas are the Northern Caucasus, the Urals, the Volga region and the Chernozem Region. According to the scientists' weather forecast, in the next 15-20 years the Earth climate must become considerably warmer, thus the conditions and territories for grain production including Russia's ones should improve even more. [8]

Considering the question of agricultural reorientation of the Russian economy, it seems to be crucial to analyze the wheat and maize average costs both at the Russian internal market (Table 1) and the world's market (table 2).

Table 1 – Dynamics of prices for wheat and maize grain in Russia (RUB/ton) [1]

Product	**November 2015**	**May 2016**	**November 2016**
Wheat	10 912	10 649	10 425
Maize grain	8 575	10 725	8 767

Table 2 – World dynamics of prices for wheat and maize grain (USD/ton) [5]

Product	**November 2015**	**May 2016**	**November 2016**
Wheat	552	496	414
Maize grain	383	391	357

The data presented show the reduction of the grain prices in the world and Russian internal markets, and according to the economic forecast, the tendency will remain. This circumstance it is thought to be unfavorable for the national farmers and exporters.

One more essential factor assessing the efficiency of Russian grain export is its quota in the aggregate national export volumes. This is because if the share in a nominal value is too insignificant, then neither perfect conditions nor harvest amounts make any difference. In the author's opinion, this is the nominal value share that designates the priority of the particular export orientation. Thus, it seems to be expedient to consider Table 3.

Table 3 – The export performance indicators of the Russian Federation in 2014-2015 [2]

Product name	2014 г.		2015 г.		growth rate, per cent		
	million $	*per cent*	million $	*per cent*	value	volumes	price
Total	**497 834**	***100***	**343 427**	***100***	**69,0**	**106,9**	**64,5**
Food products and agricultural raw materials (except textiles)	**18 981**	***3,8***	**16 181**	***4,7***	**85,2**	**94,2**	**90,5**
wheat and rye	5 423	*1,1*	3 949	*1,1*	72,8	95,9	75,9

According to the data in Table 3, the grain export quota amounts only 1.1 per cent of the overall export volumes of Russia and even seems to decrease. Apparently, the dollar exchange rate shift makes the difference. Thus, as it has already been mentioned, neither the unprecedented harvest volumes nor conditions or forecast significantly affect the national agricultural growth. Russia can barely become the agricultural State because the export share of such products equals only 4.7 per cent.

Undoubtedly, the tendency of internal growth and international trading amounts indicators are thought to be very favorable for the farmers and companies to supply products and thus satisfy people's needs, but due to the unpleasant economic changes like dollar exchange rate shift and trade restrictions the common trading indicator concerning agricultural goods remains low.

However, it could be hardly considered as a negative fact. On the one hand, the grain export if being more solid could supplement the state budget insufficiency. But on the other hand, according to the author's opinion, the 21st century requires the development of more unique fields of national economy and the agricultural orientation should be left in the past. To be honest, Russian abilities still cannot afford to develop any unique spheres, but there are such branches like machine-building, manufacture of weapons and metallurgy which the national government should rely on.

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